## - FOURTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT \_

March 18 2010

Musselshell County Courthouse Musselshell, Golden Valley, Wheatland, Meagher Counties Ed Smith

CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT

STATE OF MONTANA

RANDAL I. SPAULDING DISTRICT JUDGE

506 Main Street Roundup, MT 59072



Derinda Hazelton COURT ADMINISTRATOR

John T. LaPierre COURT REPORTER

(406) 323-1701 Office (406) 323-1710 Fax

March 16, 2010

Clerk of the Montana Supreme Court Ed Smith Room 323, Justice Building-215 North Sanders P.O. Box 203003 Helena, Montana 59620-3003



Re: Andy Jensen v. Absarokee Water & Sewer District et al. - Stillwater County Cause DV-09-57; Montana Supreme Court Cause <u>DA 10-0039</u>

Dear Sir,

Enclosed please find my Order Denying Plaintiff's Motion for Order Restoring Injunction Pending Appeal in the above-referenced cause. Pursuant to Rule 22, M. R. App. P. I am to forward a copy of my order to the Supreme Court for filing. So, please file the enclosed order as appropriate. If you have any questions or need anything further, please do not hesitate to call.

Sincerely,

Randal I. Spaulding

enc: Order

District Judge

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### MONTANA TWENTY-SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT,

#### STILLWATER COUNTY

ANDY JENSEN,	) Cause No. DV-09-57
Plaintiff,	)
vs.	) )
ABSAROKEE WATER & SEWER DISTRICT and KARL GAUSTAD, MIKE BORSETH, MARY ANNA ESPELAND, WENDY SCOTT, and DEAN GAUSTAD,	) ) ) )
Defendants.	) 

# ORDER DENYING PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR ORDER RESTORING INJUNCTION PENDING APPEAL

On December 31, 2009, this Court entered its "Order Granting Defendant's Motion for Judgment on the Pleadings" in the above-referenced cause. Among other things, this Court concluded that Plaintiff's request for injunctive relief was without merit and the Court dissolved the ex parte Temporary Restraining Order previously issued on behalf of the Plaintiff on July 21, 2009.

On or about January 22, 2010, Plaintiff filed his appeal of this Court's decision to the Montana Supreme Court along with Plaintiff's "Motion for Order Restoring Injunction Pending

Appeal" pursuant to Rule 22 (1)(a)(iii) of the Montana Rules of Appellate Procedure.

On or about February 5, 2010, Defendant's filed their brief in opposition to Plaintiff's motion for order restoring injunction pending appeal.

On or about February 9, 2010, Plaintiff filed Plaintiff's reply brief in support of his motion for order restoring injunction pending appeal.

Having considered Plaintiff's motion, the briefs filed by counsel, the pleadings contained within the court file, applicable statutes, rules, regulations, and case law, this Court enters its Order Denying Plaintiff's Motion for Order Restoring Injunction Pending Appeal.

#### **DISCUSSION**

Rule 22(1)(a)(iii), M. R. App. P. provides that a party desiring an order suspending, modifying, restoring, or granting an injunction pending appeal shall file an appropriate motion with the district court. Subsection (c) provides that the district court retains jurisdiction to rule on such a motion despite the filing of an appeal. Subsection (d) of the rule requires that the district court promptly enter a written order in regards to such a motion to include either findings of fact and conclusions of law or a supporting rationale along with the relevant facts and legal authority upon which the district court's order is based.

On July 21, 2009, this Court entered its Temporary Restraining Order and Order to Show Cause to Defendants without notice to Defendants based upon Plaintiff's Complaint and Application for Preliminary Injunction and Temporary Restraining Order and supporting affidavit.

In its December 31, 2009, Order Granting Defendant's Motion for Judgment on the Pleadings, and the show cause hearing on Plaintiff's Motion for Preliminary Injunction, this Court concluded that Defendants had the authority to manage and supervise the Plaintiff by statute including the right to take administrative action potentially adversely affecting the Plaintiff's

employment.<sup>1</sup> As such, this Court concluded that in so doing, Defendants were clearly executing a public statute or statutes for the public benefit and that as such, a preliminary injunction would not lie.<sup>2</sup>

In addition, this Court concluded that, to the extent that Plaintiff was seeking to prevent the Defendants from terminating his employment in the future, injunctive relief was not appropriate as because the Montana Wrongful Discharge from Employment Act affords the Defendant an adequate remedy in the event the Defendant was wrongfully terminated.<sup>3</sup>

Essentially, this Court concluded then and concludes now that Plaintiff's request for injunctive relief is without merit for the reasons noted and that a temporary restraining order should not have issued in the first instance.

ACCORDINGLY, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Plaintiff's Motion for Order Restoring Injunction Pending Appeal is without merit and is therefore <u>DENIED</u>.

DATED this 16 Harch, 2010.

Hon Randal I. Spaulding Presiding District Judge

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

This is to certify that true copies of the foregoing were duly served upon all attorneys of record at their addresses.

xc: Michael B. Anderson, Plaintiff's Counsel Michael W. Sehestedt, Defendant's Counsel

Clerk of Court

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Order Granting Defendant's Motion for Judgment on the Pleadings, Page 13, Lines16-20.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Id. at 21-25.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Id. at Page 13-14, Lines 26-28 and 1-9.